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# New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be anthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publicawhere and sources of the wider-not necessarily to put, it is, but as a currenty for his good faith.

We carned undertext to return rejected Communications.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Terange," New-York.

## The Tribune's War Maps.

containing the various Maps published in Tax Tara

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. We shall issue this afternoon an EXTRA TRIBUNE,

USE since the commencement of the War. It will also contain a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

## Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

#### JUST ONCE.

An individual's griefs or wrongs may be of little acare imperiled through personal attacks and the coarsest imputations of base motives, the assailed, however hamble, ewes duties to others which cannot be discegarded. I propose here to refute months of persistent and envenomed defamation by the etstement of a few

I am charged with having opposed the selection of Gou, Sewand for a place in President Lincoln's Cabinet. That is utterly, absolutely false, the President himself being my witness. I might call many others, but one such is sufficient.

I am charged with what is called "opposing the "Administration" because of that selection, and vari-ous paragraphs which have from time to time appeared In THE THERE WE are quoted to sustain this incolpation. The simple fact that not one of those paragraphs see either written or in any wise suggested or prompted by me, suffices for that charge. It is time-I have no de sire to concent or belittle it-that my ideas as to the general conduct of the War for the Union are those repeatedly expressed by myself and others through THE THEER, and of course are not those on which the conduct of that war has been based. It is true that I hold and have urged that this war ennnet, most not, be a long one withat it must be prosecuted with the name, then long one withat it must be prosecuted with the name a nature. Thus overy waste obvious of the Secession that definitly within a day wall of Washington remarks the suppression of the swell more difficult if not doubtful. It is true that I think a Government that begins the work of petting down a rebellion by forming "camps of fretraction," or anything of that sort, is likely to make a very long yob of it. It is true that I think our abvious policy, under the direntastances, would have been to be convictors and long-suffering toward foreign powers but revolute and really in our dealings with armed rebels; and it seems to me that the opposite course has been taken. But the watchword "Forward to Richmond!" is not taken nor snything of like import. I wish to evade no responsiin the country enters fale the composition of Mint Cabinet, I yet feel that charges might be made therein with advantage to the public service. Yet I did not write, and I did not intend to have published, the agticle calling for a change of Cubinet, which only appeared through a missipiretection. I shrunk from printing it in part because any good effect it might have was likely to be neutralized by the very course which has been taken—that of assailing me as its sup-

I have to desire in the premiers but that what is best for the country shall be done. If the public judge that this great end-an energetic and successful proce cution of the Wan-will be most surely subserved by retaining the Cabinet as it is, I acquiesce in that decision. The end being secured, the means are to me

I wish to be distinctly understood as not seeking to be relieved from any responsibility for urging the nethe precise planse "Forward to Richmond" is no mine, and I would have preferred not to iterate it. I thought that Army, One Housead Thousandstrong might have been in me Rebel capital on or before the continue, while I felt that these were argent reasons why it should be there if possible. And now, if any one imagines that I, or any one connected with Tity Thraces, ever commented or imagined any such atrategy as the hunching of herely Thirty Thousand of the One Hundred Thousand Union Volunteers with in lifty miles of Washington against Ninety Thousand Rebels enveloped in a labyrinth of strong intreachments and unreconnoitered masked batteries, there demonstration would be lost on his closed ear. But I will not dwell on this. If I am needed as a supple goat for all the military blanders of the last month, so be it! Individuals must die that the Nation may live. If I can serve her best in that capacity, I do

not shrink from the ordest. Henreforth, I bar all criticism in these columns on Army movements, past or fature, unless somebody should undertake to prove that Gen. Patterson is a wise and brave commander. He seems to have none to speak his praises; so if there is anything to be said in his behalf, I will make an exception in his favor. Other thun this, the subject is closed and scaled. Correspondents and reporters may state facts, but most I know that there is truth that yet needs be uttered on this subject, but this paper has done its full share—all that it ought, and perhaps more than it could afford to do—and henceforth stands back for others. Only I beg it to be understood-once for allare harled against all the rebel forces that could be conore than double their number-on ground ally chosen and strongly fortified by the HE TRIBUNE does not approve and should not be ness. Say what you will of the past, but remember this for the future, though

Henceforth, it shall be THE TRIBUKE'S sole vocation mate the American People for the tersible ordeal which has befallen them. The Great Reublic imminently needs the utmost exertions of every oyal heart and band. We have tried to serve her by ex-soing breakers about and around her; heareforth, be

it ours to strengthen, in all possible ways, the hands of those whose unenviable duty it is to pilot her through them. If more good is thus to be done, let us not re pine that some truth must be withheld for a calmer moment, and for less-troubled ears.

The journal which is made the conduit of the most violent of these personal assaults on me, attributes the course of THE TRIBUNE to resentment

"against those who have ever committed the inex-piable offense of thwarting Mr. Greeley's raging and unsatiated thirst for office." I think this justifies me in saying that there is no office in the gift of the Government or of the People which I either hope, wish, or expect, ever to hold. I certainly shall not parade myself as declining places

that are not offered for my acceptance; but I am sure the President has always known that I desired no office at his hands; and this not through any violation of my rule above stated, but through the report of mutual and influential friends, who at various times volunteered to ask me if I would take any place whatever under the Government, and were uniformly and conclusively assured that I would not.

Now let the wolves howl on! I do not believe they an goad me into another personal notice of their ray HORACE GREELET.

The bill to pay the police organization of Baltimore by the United States authorities was passed yesterday in the House. The debate on the measure was sharp and excited. Mr. Richardson of Illinois taking a conepicuous part in favor of the bill.

There was a passage of words in the House of Representatives yesterday between Mr. Burnett of Kentucky and Mr. Richardson of Illinois. The former depied that he bad labored to break up the Democratic party at Charleston, as the latter had charged. Mr. Richardson said that he was responsible for his statement, and Mr. Burnett declared that, for his part, he was also responsible for anything he might say. Mr. Vallandighan put in his word, adding to the excite ment, and Mr. Richardson, with much warmth, repeated his assertion. This controvers; then

The gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, fresh from the bloody and glorious though unfortunate battle of Buil's Run, is coming home to-day, and is expected to reach our city at 9 o'clock. It will be received as regiment never was before, though the absence of its Colonel, a prisoner in the rebel camp, and the death of its acting Lieutenant-Colonel and so many of its brave men will render the meeting one of mournful yet thrilling

The Eighth, it is said, also returns to-day, It fought well at Bull's Run, though it was less expoked and suffered much less than the Sixty

#### THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news of the war is this morning general and fragmentary. Great vigor marks the Department at Washington, and the new regiments which are by the score offering their services to the Government are rapidly accepted. A firm determination is shown to weed the army of ncompetent Colonels, and an Examining Board s to inquire into the qualifications of officers. Those who are found wanting will be replaced by better men. The stragglers from the various regiments are coming back, and efforts are making to learn with accuracy who are killed, wounded or missing. Such lists as we have been able to compile from the roost treatworthy sources are given in this morning's paper.

The enemy's pickets are supposed to be within four miles of Fairfax Court House. The rumor that the Rebels were retiring appears to have been put forth without adequate foundation.

Each new dispatch from the seat of war brings intelligence of atrocities committed by the Rebels, atrocities which would shame an srmy of savages. They shelled and burned a building used as a hospital for our troops: they murdered bility, but to repel a personal aspersion. No with gard to a flug of truce; in fine, there is no act to take delight in committing.

Two gentlemen from Washington, who went in search of the body of Col. Canteron of the 79th Regiment, and who were expected to return with it on Tuesday night, bave not been heard from, and it is feared that they were captured. From the Western Army we learn that Cols.

Sigel and Solomon are reorganizing their regiments for three years service, their entire force numbering over 8,000 men. Ben McCulloch is still at Camp Walker, Ark., with 5,000 wellarmed troops. Gov. Jackson is near there with 10,000 poorly armed and imperfectly disciplined

#### DISASTERS ON THE ROAD MICTORY.

Upon the receipt of the first exaggerated reports of the retreat from Bult's Run, many weak-backed and nervous individuals began to ery out, that it was all over with us; that our interiority and the superiority of the rebels as soldiers and been so fully established as to render it expedient for us to be thinking as what terms we would make with the enemy.

Ever since the receipt of the corrected ecounts-by which it appears that the disgraceful panic and flight, which constitute, so far as we are concerned, the only alarming part of the shair at Bull's Run, and were limited to a comparatively few frightened individuals, a large part of them teamsters and spectators, who, not content with running away themselves, sought, by their felse and scandarous reports, to involve the whole ermy in the disgrace-ever since the receipt of these corrected accounts, there still the beneat of these doubting Thomases, we propose, by a brief retrospect of some occurrences show that panic, flight, disaster, and a certain presumption at all unfavorable to ultimate

Even at the world-renowned battle of Bunker Hill, every common soldier present at which in put down speedily with a strong hand the intethe ranks of the United Colonies has been exalted by a grateful posterity and an admiring the spirit and example of their noble latters world to the rank of a mythical hero-even in and, deserting the alters of republican liberty that famous battle, cowardlee had its representa- at which they worshiped, have hastened to tives in the colonial ranks. The conduct of pass themselves, and are attempting to compel several officers on that day was investigated by us and our children to pass, through the fires of court-martial, and one, at least, was cashiered the Maloch of Slavery. for cowardice-a precedent which, if all rumors are true, ought to be followed out in the case of the late flight or panic. An American historian traincounty admitted, to the incapacity of who, in his account of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Soverances, and the west of spirit and enterp

saw fit to state the above fact, was very severely handled for so doing by certain patriotic critics, as if he had cast a shadow over the glories of the day. But history is written, or should be, not so much to exalt the fathers as to instruct the sops, and the above incident in the battle of Bunker Hill may now, for that purpose, be put to good use. Even the heroes of Bunker Hill, it seems, had among them a portion of the same leaven which worked so malignantly at Bull's Run.

About the whole early history of the Revolutionary War is a series of disasters, interspersed with a few splendid successes. One of these last was the capture of Moutreal and the occupation of nearly the whole of Canada by the forces under Montgomery and Arnold. But this success was only short-lived. Sullivan, though sent with large reënforcements, and aided by the intrepid valor of Wayne, found it impossible to hold the province against the superior force which the opening of the Spring enabled the British to throw into the St. Lawrence; and the American army retreated out of Canada, in the emphatic words of John Adams, "disgraced, defeated, discontented, dispirited, diseased, undisciplined, eaten up with vermin, no clothes, beds, blankets, nor medicines, and no victuals but salt pork and flour," and a scanty upply of those. The disastrous defeat at Brooklyn, three months

later, made a most alarming impression on Washington's army assembled for the defense of New-York. When the van of the British crossed from Long Island and landed at Kip's Bay, the troops posted to guard that landing, panic-struck by the ate disasters, fled without firing a gun. Two New-England brigades, brought up to support them, seized with a like panic, ran away in the nost shameful manner, leaving Washington, who had ridden up to view the ground, exposed to capture within eighty paces of the enemy. Then occurred a scene which we wonder that some one of our numerous and gifted artists has not made the subject of a picture. Greatly exasperated at the dastardly conduct of the panicstruck and flying troops, Washington dashed his hat to the ground, exclaiming: " Are these the men with whom I am to defend America! His attendants turned his horse's head and hurried him from the field. This occurrence will found described at length in the Memoirs of Graydon, a Pennsylvania officer, who seems to have been present at it. Yet the very next day these same men sturdily repulsed the enemy, being spurred up to do their duty by the example of Col. Knowlton and other brave officers, who sacrificed themselves in their engerness to show the soldiers how to fight. Afterward, in the disastrous retreat through the Jerseys, on the victorious day of Trenton, these very regiments covered themselves with glory, and gained the right of standing by Washington and their country through

the worst extremes of defeat and danger. So also upon the occasion of Burgoyne's invaon of New-York, a year or two later. At first, his appreach spread everywhere terror and dismay. St. Clair fled from Ticonderoga in haste and disorder, and the British, pursuing, captured all his baggage and stores. Of three regiments atttacked at Hubbardston, one fled disgracefully, eaving most of their officers to be taken prison-The other two, though they made a stout remstance, were broken and dispersed, and a large number of them captured. After a disascons retreat, or rather flight, Schnyler collected the troops of the Northern army to the number of five thousand men at Fort Edward on the Hudeon. But he could not make a stand even there, and was obliged to continue his retreat to the mouth of the Mohawk.

The loss of Ticonderoga with its numerous artiflery, and the subsequent rapid disasters, came like a thunderbolt on Congress and the Northern States. "We shall never be able to defend a "post" -- so wrote John Adams in a private letter-he was at that time President of the Board the wounded by the roadside: they slaughtered of Wer-would to Heaven our Board of War the prisoners they had captured; they pay no re- bad such a head!-" we shall never be able to "defend a post till we shoot a General." Dis-asters, the unavoidable result of weakness, were ascribed to the incapacity or cowardice of the officers. Suggestions of treachery were even whispered, and the prejudices of the New-Englanders against Schuyler-for even the North at that time was divided and distracted by bitter sectional prejudices, of which now, fortunately, hardly a truce remains-broke out with new violence. But all this dispster and confusion did not prevent, within two or three months after, the glorious days of Bennington and Bhemis Hights, and the total capture of all Burgeyne's

> invading army. Not to dwell any further upon the disasters of the war of the Revolution, of which it would be easy to multiply instances, slet us now cast a cursory glauce at some of the occurrences of the

Let us note by the way a curious circumstance with respect to that war-a circumstance eminently instructive as to the total change which has taken place of late years in the objects. ends, and nious of leading Southern politicisms. That war, as everybody knows, was preemipently a Southern measure, of which the great object and leading end and aim, by which it was alone justified as an expedient undertaking, was the conquest and annexation of Canada. That attempt, had it been successful, would have added so much to the strength and population of the Free States as effectually to have curbed all the slaveholding pretensions of the last forty years to govern the nation, and new, failing that, to sectionalize and divide it. Nor is it upreasonable to suppose that such men as Clay, Calhoun. Cheves, Lowndes, and Grandy, who orged the remain these upon whom this first disaster casts a conquest of Canada as the means within our shade of sodness and slorm, and who see in it a reach to punish the maritime aggressions of Eumailign omen as to our future success. For gland, could have failed to foresee the inevitable consequences of that enterprise had we succeeded in it. They were patriots who sought the glory, in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, to welfare and greatness of the united nation, not the base and selfish aggrandizement of a section proportion of cowards, are to be looked for in said a faction. Unfortunately, they falled to coa-all armies and all ware, and that they furnish no quer Canada, but in the impulse which the war gave to our domestic manufactures and to the growth of our Navy, they affed greatly to creste lent traitors who have fallen away so rashly from pass themselves, and are attempting to compel The first efforts of land warfare in the Wat of

on the part of the General in command. Hull was sent to Detroit with a very inadequate force, under orders to invade and ca uquer Upper Cansda. Hull's troops were eas er for action and had Amherstburg—the post of the enemy near-est to Detroit, and hold by a wa ak garrison— been attacked immediately, it might have been taken; but, ignorant of the weakness of the encmy, though fully conscious of his own, and discouraged by his isolation from means of an coorfor he was two hundred miles distant from the gearest frontier settlements, and five hund red from any source of effectual support; much wox se off in that respect than any of our present gene rals-Hull wished to fortify his camp, to get his cannon mounted, to give time for the operation of a formidable proclamation which he had ssued. While he was thus employed, the British general, Proctor-for Proctor we might read Johnston-arrived at Amherstburg, with re-enforcements, followed, first by General Brock and then by Tecumseh, a noble Indian, any parallel for whom we should seek in vain in the ranks of our Rebels. Hull thereupon gave over the invasion of Canada and retired to Detroit, where he shortly after ingloriously surrendered to the approaching British and Indians, whereby, not only Detroit, but the whole peninsula of Michigan, passed into the hands of the British.

Great was the astonishment and anger of President and Cabinet-though they themselves, by the inadequacy of the forces which they had placed at Hull's disposal, were greatly to blame for it-great the astonishment and anger of the people at this mortifying termination of the first attempt to conquer Canada. But, so far from checking the ardor of the Western people, it stimulated them to fresh exertions, and before ong a force was placed at the disposal of Gen. Harrison, who succeeded to Hull's command, by which, in the course of the next year, Michigan was recovered, the Battle of the Thames was fought, and Upper Canada temporarily occupied.

We might cite other incidents of this war, including the conquest of Washington itself by the enemy, the burning of the national capitolthen, as now, in an unfinished condition-and the coming together of Congress, the blackened ruins of the capitol still smoldering, in the Patent Office, the sole remaining public building hastily and scantily fitted up for the reception of the national legislature. Worse and more alarming than all, we might picture the fierce contentions and embittered spirit of party by which the national legislature was divided when thus assembled in this hour of disaster to quarrel over the past, and, with specie payments suspended and national credit at the lowest ebb, to provide as well as they could for the future. We prefer rather to quote a few extracts from Madison's message sent to Congress at that meet ing, and which are not without a certain applicability to the present moment. "Availing himself of fortuitous advantages, our enemy is aiming with his undivided force a deadly blow at our growing prosperity, perhaps at our national existence." avowed his purpose of trampling on the usages of civilized warfare, and given earnest of it in the plunder and wanton destruction of private property." "He strikes with peculiar animosity at the progress of our navigation and our manufactures." "From such an adversary, hostility in its greatest force and worst forms may be looked for. The American people will face it with the urdaunted spirit which in our Revolutionary struggle, defeated at! the unrighteous projects aimed at them. His threats and his barbarities will kindle in every bosom, instead of dismay, an indignation not to be extinguished but by his disaster and expulsion." "In provid ing the means necessary, the National Legislature will not distrust the heroic and enlightened patriotism of its constituents. They will cheerfully and proudly bear every burden of every kind which the safety and honor of the nation demand. We see them rushing with onthusiasm to the scenes where danger and withheld."

There is as much patriotism in the country now as in the Revolution, or in 1814. The traiters of the South are no more formidable than were the Teries of the Revolution, who at one time, aided by the British, had complete possession of the States of Georgia and the Carolinas, with an invading army in Virginia; while, in contrast to the war of 1812, the people of the North, and we may say of the Union.

re united as one man.

From " The World." of July 18th. THE GRAND ADVANCE. - Yesterday, the army near

Veshington began its grand advance. We suppose the main reason why Gen. Scott har been for the sat two months, as singing his plant as to have them only sow hirm for an advance of the main body under. M. Dev sow are for an adsence of the main body under M. Dewell's someond is the term of substituent of the first levy of 1,000, who were heatily mustered into service to indet the intuitional charge chroatening the National Capital. Their drift and discipline is at the biguest point it can reach before the explicitly indicate term, with any interval left for read on their soldier by qualified. The videriform progress of Gen. McClellan in Western Items as each to have conformed with great precision to Gen. Section cabulations; and the unprecoderated enemy with white t-fleneral to order an advance, which he thinks will be sai fulfe so important a body anthe three-months levy are still it service. The victories in which these men will participate end the intrele they will share to the new our days or the te Mallatment, will renew that real and machely multery arder, and falls most multhely that they world be willing to break off and franchier flag at the opening of a glorious esseer, siter having rested the nest traits, and being surrounded by the esseem of victiry. We have been an evidence of the sixti of tien. Scott's som einestiens in housing in arranged that the Wides three-mounts men are brought into the active services which they cover when they are most ericient, and at the point of three when a obstante of victory will be most likely to insure a renawal of

obvious at victory with or most many tooks are expect, dieneral McClellan's replained by altother respect, dieneral McClellan's replained by filliate victories have just over housed strough all the replacement in Comercia McComercia and amided a spirit of mobile emutation. "Right Mountain" locate up in each resolution, "Reserving Ston" resounds in their early, in figure of the statement of a victory. With these res its (General E. out ar reaching and all-completing strategy freel start minds, both officers and soldiers will feel that assures undersone of success which, joined to the sense of a righteom sere, renders similes invincible. And the same congressor by trainer, which its fresh liret-ruine of success, which causes the layer troops to advance against the enemy with arrorg trust insers veteran and ever-victorians Communication. The forecoding and extraction into the fanks of the Rebeis. They arrang see how little can be accomplished by more dash and highdness when encompassed by the all embracing and irrestanting royled whenever they have have deed a cattle; and, seeing, to how little their ment-many of whom have no heart in the cane-age to be relied on to the hour of danger, Davis and hourse gard, as well as the soldiers under them, must have their mind alled with premoditions of approaching diseaser, and "a fearth hooking for" of the averaging Neumais that is to accounge their treason. It is a great thing that Gen. Scott has contribed to have his advance tradided by so every thick-coming onesns of victory.

[Here follows a fixede of the foulest personal abuse of Br. B. Greeley for having wanted an earlier advance

then this, which had been made in Gen. Scott's own good time, and then The World copeludes; "Gen. Scott, at the present development of his masterly strategy, rises so high shove the reach of the dirty disch-water of detraction, with which reviers by trade have of late sought to asperse him, that his military genius never seemed more respica-dent nor the object of hearder admiration and confidence than at

this hour, when the grand army under his direction is me -Could it be imagined that human baseness was equal to the task of proclaiming, only five days after uttering the foregoing, that "The Grand Advance" was not made in Gen. Scott's own good time, but that he suffered himself to be overruled into making it far too soon in obedience to the promptings of THE TRIBUNE?

There appeared in a part of our edition of yesterda y, a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, stating that during the tumultuous retreat of Hunter's brigade, Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher, who is represented as disgracefully running away, declared at Centreville that "the Southern Con-"federacy ought to be recognized to-morrow; they have beaten us handsomely, and are " entitled ta it."

-Now, all witnesses are unanimous that Capt. Meagher bereshimself with distinguished gallantry on the field of battle mounted conspicuously on a white horse, and a epeatedly charging the enemy with courageous enthus lasm. There can be no doubt that his exploits Airough the fight were heroic, and in the absence of most indisputable proofs we shall not believe that he exhibited any less creditable impulses afterward. Nor do we credit the report that he washed or proposed that the Southern Confederacy should now be recognized after the result of the day at Bull's Run.

The World of vesterday says of the battle of The Barbarisms of the Rebels tabe Purished Bull's Run and THE TRIBUNE-

"This terrible humiliation—for which that tracu-The Washington correspondent of that some

"Public opinion here centers very nearly to the conclusion that our defeat was caused, secondarily, by the conduct of the interior officers; but the primary cause was the failure of Gen. Patterson to fulfill the orders of the Government and prevent the recuforcement of Beauxegard. The indignation against him here is universal, and it will be more so when the facts are all known. It has not been safe to publish them before." -These two paragraphs are the complement

Doubtless, the failure of Beauregard to advance on the road to Washington after his scouts had escertained that our army had retreated, leaving the road strewn with articles of which he is it great want, is connected with some blow meditated at our forces in some quarter-perhaps toward Harper's Ferry-more probably in Western Virginia. It is probable that this is the cause of the movement of baggage-wagons to Manassas, which was reported by acouts as indicating his probable evacuation of that stronghold. We trust he is not unwatched.

The World of yesterday publishes, from its Washington correspondent, the following unjustihable libel upon Secretary Cameron;

"Major Arnold Harris of this city this morning went to the late acid in quest of the body of Cel. Cameron. He went with out a flag of truce, and only accompatied by a personal friend.
He relies on his intimate and triendly acquaintance with Gen.
Beauregard for a safe pass into the enemy's lines. He has not returned yet, and nothing is shown as to the successful issue or returned yet, and nothing is shown as to the successful issue of otherwise of his mission. Major Harris was long attached to the regule, army, but retired from the narrice sensest years since. He arridon that the succession of the arridon to time edited The Wathington Stotes, a Secession journal of undequised stamp. He has the population here of being a strong Secessionist. Feura are expressed that in his suspentity with the other side he will tell energiting because of the condition of things here, and of the intended movements of the Administration of this or here, and of the intended movements of the Administration.

-This suggestion that the Secretary of War has knowingly sent forth a Secessionist emissary is as atrocious as it is without apology.

# WAR AMUSEMENTS.

THE PATRIOTIC DRAMA AT THE WINTER GARDEN There was a demonstration at the Winter Garden ast evening, more cheering to the patriot's heart, and nore creditable to the theater, and the actor's profession, than the recent ovation at the same place to the

Cocktail Guards.
The temper of the people was well shown by the nthusiastic reception of a new drama of the times, called "America's Dream; or, the Rebellion of '61, omposed by Mr. R. Jones, and presented by the popular Florences to a time house.

Like almost all authors of the contemperations, Mr.

Jones has been embarrassed by his own riches, and has mistrusted the strength of incidents and natural effects, and explained affairs that explain themselves with too many tiresome words, so that there is no happy economy of the spirit of the audience, which no matter how full of sympathy and hearty excite ment, cannot force itself into responses to continents and appeals that are noble in themselves, but doom to o staleness by too constant repetition.

But when it is promed of declamation that is qui oft behind by the tide of events, the drams w equal to a great and continued success. It is a care four frame for all sorts of timely pictraes, and may be a panerams of the Way for the Union, and it breather most determined and wholesome resistance to all manner of traitors. It has been carefully prepared. and like all the pieces the young American couple undertake moves quickly and smoothly.

The tableaux are above the averaget When get For Sumter in flames that seem to threaten the wenery, and real bombehells exploding at the month of a creek apposite the same on the singe, where a small but resolute hand of Northern contrabande are empared u throwing provisions into the beleagured garrison off and when to this is added on actual engagement between the Bultimore rengle armed with brickbate, and the glorious Massa busetts boys, me ending until the foot of the Colonel is firmly planted on the neck of an eminent Secessionist, beside the exact presentment of the murder of the lamented Ellaworth and very many other facts of the day, there is nother-The Irish element sustained by Mr. Plorence blende

with the Yankee element portrayed by his ledge and there are a hundred allusions that keep alive the fresh were responded to last evening with unbounded applause, nesuring a run for "America's Drenn J which will be repeated nightly. " ME DE CORDOVA ON "THE REBELLION AND THE

Mr. de Cordova opened a Lycoum at Hope Chapel;

facing the Naw-York Hotel," last evening, with an entertainment well suited to the rimes. It consists of a rhyming relation of the treasons, stratagene, and spoils, that have aroused the spiral of the North, wherein no mercy is shown to tractors, and not even kind regards are extended to Mesers. Davis and Beauregard. This is accompanied by a great variety audre organ and one or more effective male ve The audience at the opening, was large, and no chance of outhusiastic applause was lost. It is Mr. de Coldova's intention, we believe, to entist in this enterprise dova's intention, we believe, to entist in this enter "for three years or the war," and it is the daty.

New-York public to see that he is well equipp

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE BULL'S RUN BATTLE. FURTHER DETAILS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SERGEANT.

WHAT HE SAW ON THE ROAD Beauregard Serves Rations for 91,000 Men

FORTY WAGON LOADS OF DEAD REBELS

Order to Bayonet Every Wounded Zonave

NO MERCY SHOWN THE DEING

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDER

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT

IMMENSE NUMBERS OF TROSPS TEMPERED

THE NORTH AROUSED.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, July 18 ; 1831.

Sergeant Mixter of Company F, Misses chusetts 5th, an intelligent Bostorian, lay in the woods near Bull's Run bridge through Sunday night, succeeded in making his escape, although the cavalry who, supported by a few piecensof artil, lery, attacked our rear, came within a few rode

At 5 or 6 o'clock on Monday morning he p asset through Centraville, the streets of which were then full of our disorganized soldiery, but no officer did he see until he reached Pair far, where he found an old major. -On the road Sergeant Mixter overtrok otwo

negroes, who said that they were slaves and had been employed as cooks fer the 2d Alobama Regiment. The rations which they prepared were corn, for hoe-cakes, rickled por and smoked shoulders. There was plenty of hard bread, but it was kept back for times of emergency. One of them declared be knew of his own knowledge that the Quartermaster of the rebel army served out on Sanday morning rations for 91,000 men.

The battle was conducted within their pheervation in this wise: every regiment after it had been taken to the front and had delivered its fire was withdrawn from the field and a fresh one substituted, the former, in some carse returning after it had time to close up i auta and reload. Only men enough were less at the junetion to work the guns. One of then e counted forty weepons full of dead passing about \$10 clock. He says that he saw Branco, order horrs chet

the rebel-telegram to Richmone The negroes heard the opinion finely expressed that with the loss of the Junction all was lost. If it was impossible to make a stand there, it was impossible anywhere, and the imprecies prevailed that Beauregord was the great r same

of the rabels. Sergeant Mixter parted company with these fugitive slaves, who were also bound, to Wash. ington, before be arrived here.

RUBEL ATROCITES The paport that the Rebels shelled and burned

firmed. One of the officers in command of the Rel

that came up the road on which of the lay, for whom there was no room in the was heard to say, "Bayonet every con-of a was obeyed, although many a pair follows and moning all his afrength, begged for life. EXAMINATION OF DESIGERS.

There is good reason to believe that are order will soon be issued requiring or recome ending that all officers beneatorth about he erant ned by a Beard, appointed for the purpose by the Wer Department and the recommendate Colors. Department and the commenting Gersch!, before

The Government furnishes everything, with the rovoke the commissions of all officers, who me note prese competent for command.

It is now said that Gen. Patterson wild not de obey any positive order from her deservers, be di eregerded the strongest intimativas that the wa expected to advance. Why no positive erest treas sent him is a question not yet anne pred.

report, apparently well-authentiated last nick, that the Federal troops occupy. Fair for Cont.

RETURN OF MASSACHES STATES & BYE. One hundred or one hundred and afty of the 6th Massachusetts, whose term of e abstment he expired, started from the Relay House the merning for home. The rest will stay a long

as their services are needed. ZOUAVES TEAVING About 50 Zounves were of in the care the norning. Eleven were stopped at the Best

ORDER VATURNIS.

There are fewer man and chicere about to streets this morning than yesterday or the hefore, in consequence of the exertions of Cal. Wright, one of Can. Scott's nide, who per twelve hours in personally urging officers to ? to their quarters, under penalties in esse refusal.

day's retreat by a regular officer, who asked his where his regiment was, He said he did a know. He was told that he eight to know, as ought to be with them. He made some party excuse, to which his interrogator replied, him by name; "You're a coward, Sir."

ACCEPTANCE OF MISSOURI RANGES, The 1st Regiment of Missouri Empers, mon